



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Since Bachman's Warbler was discovered in 1833 but seven nests have been recorded — one taken by Mr. Widmann on May 17, 1897, and the six which I have described. There is, I believe, another nest and three eggs in the collection of Mr. J. Parker Norris, Jr., that were taken by Mr. Widmann in Missouri, but I am of the opinion that this has never been recorded.

PRELIMINARY LIST OF THE SUMMER BIRDS OF THE
COBALT MINING REGION, NIPISSING
DISTRICT, ONTARIO.

BY FREDERICK C. HUBEL.

THE following annotated list of birds is based on observations made within a radius of ten miles of what is now known as the town of Cobalt, Nipissing District, Ontario, by Mr. J. Wilbur Kay and myself between July 15 and August 18, 1905. Cobalt, situated on Cobalt Lake, is about 100 miles from North Bay junction on the transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific, and 330 miles almost north of the City of Toronto. When we entered this region, Cobalt was merely a small mining camp consisting of about two dozen huts, a few stores and a station. It has since grown to be a mining town of considerable size, owing to the large deposits of silver for which this region is now famed.

About three miles south of the town is the Montreal River. There are numerous lakes in this region. Lake Temiskaming, by far the largest, lies but a few miles to the east, and although this lake has been a well traversed route to the north by white men for the past two hundred years or more, very little ornithological data has come to light from this region.

This country is a rocky wilderness, much of the field being covered with drift deposits and the exposures of compact rock are

frequently clothed with moss. Here and there hills with steep faces rise to a height of a hundred feet or more. Although lumbering operations have been conducted over almost all of this area, very few clearings exist, as the surface is unfit for agriculture. Here and there forest fires have left their ghastly trails behind.

Among the principal forest growths are Norway, white and jack pine, tamarack, cedar, balsam, and other hardy timber. The second growth is usually birch and poplar, principally the former. The small shrubs are of various species. Although the shores are generally rocky and wooded to the water's edge, considerable marsh land is to be found which affords suitable breeding grounds for water-fowl. The largest of these is at the head of Lake Temiskaming, which covers several hundred acres.

While the present list is in no sense complete, I have preferred to exclude many species which in my mind were doubtful, especially where specimens could not be procured.

1. **Gavia imber.** LOON.—Nearly every day one or more of these birds were observed flying over the lakes. They undoubtedly breed.

2. **Larus argentatus.** HERRING GULL.—Common on Lake Temiskaming. We were told by a native that they breed on a small island at the upper end of the lake. Also observed on Cross Lake.

3. **Aythya affinis.** LESSER SCAUP DUCK.—Several birds observed with their young on Lake Temiskaming.

4. **Branta canadensis.** CANADA GOOSE.—One observed flying over Cross Lake on August 2.

5. **Botaurus lentiginosus.** AMERICAN BITTERN.—Common about the marsh land of all the lakes.

6. **Ardea herodias.** GREAT BLUE HERON.—This species is very common, especially along the marshy creeks where they feed.

7. **Actitis macularia.** SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—The tip-up is abundant along the rocky creeks and along the beaches of the surrounding lakes.

8. **Dendragapus canadensis.** CANADA GROUSE.—Common throughout the timber lands. Many females were observed with their young.

9. **Accipiter velox.** SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—One bird observed August 2 on a telegraph pole about half a mile below Cobalt. This was the only one met with.

10. **Accipiter cooperi.** COOPER'S HAWK.—A large adult of this species was observed August 12.

11. **Haliaeetus leucocephalus.** BALD EAGLE.—One adult flew over Cobalt Lake, July 18.

12. **Falco sparverius.** AMERICAN SPARROW HAWK.—Four of this species were seen along the railroad south of Cobalt.

13. **Megascops asio.** SCREECH OWL.— One bird of the reddish phase seen in a tamarack swamp near Cobalt Lake.

14. **Bubo virginianus.** GREAT HORNED OWL.— A Frenchman in Cobalt secured three young from a nest near by and put them in a cage. The parent birds visited the cage every night.

15. **Oeryle alcyon.** BELTED KINGFISHER.— Several pairs observed every day. Breeds.

16. **Dryobates villosus.** HAIRY WOODPECKER.— Single individuals were met with every day or so.

17. **Dryobates pubescens.** DOWNY WOODPECKER.— This species was abundant in all sections.

18. **Picoides arcticus.** ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.— This species was found abundant in all sections visited. Undoubtedly the most common woodpecker.

19. **Picoides americanus.** AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.— But two birds seen, on August 8 and 11, near Cross Lake.

20. **Sphyrapicus varius.** YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER.— Fairly abundant at all times. Breeds.

21. **Ceophloeus pileatus.** PILEATED WOODPECKER.— Three of these birds were met with July 30, near Haileybury.

22. **Colaptes auratus luteus.** NORTHERN FLICKER.— Rather common about the less thickly timbered land.

23. **Chordeiles virginianus.** NIGHTHAWK.— An abundant species throughout this region. Two heavily incubated eggs were found July 17 on a rocky ridge near Cobalt Lake.

24. **Chætura pelagica.** CHIMNEY SWIFT.— Abundant about the lakes. Many seen in Haileybury where they nest in chimneys.

25. **Trochilus colubris.** RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.— Only noted once, July 19, near Sasaginaga Lake.

26. **Tyrannus tyrannus.** KINGBIRD.— Fairly abundant about the lakes and along the creeks. Young birds seen late in July.

27. **Nuttallornis borealis.** OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.— One specimen was secured August 8. A few single individuals were met with previous to this date.

28. **Contopus virens.** WOOD PEWEE.— Although but few were observed, we heard them quite frequently.

29. **Empidonax flaviventris.** YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.— Two of this species were met with July 29, being the only ones seen.

30. **Empidonax minimus.** LEAST FLYCATCHER.— One adult male taken August 7.

31. **Cyanocitta cristata.** BLUE JAY.— Fairly common; observed every day.

32. **Perisoreus canadensis.** CANADA JAY.— This bird was not met with during July or August. Kay found it common after the middle of September.

33. **Corvus corax principalis.** NORTHERN RAVEN.— Fairly common.

34. **Corvus brachyrhynchos.** AMERICAN CROW.— Abundant.

35. **Agelaius phoeniceus.** RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.— Three observed in a marsh near Cross Lake, August 6. Although the same marsh was visited several times later, we did not see them again.

36. **Euphagus carolinus.** RUSTY BLACKBIRD.— One pair observed at Short Lake. We visited the same lake later several times and on each occasion both birds were seen flying back and forth along the shore carrying food. They were undoubtedly feeding young.

37. **Quiscalus quiscula seneus.** BRONZED GRACKLE.— Fairly abundant.

38. **Carpodacus purpureus** PURPLE FINCH.— One pair met with in Cobalt, July 15.

39. **Loxia curvirostra minor.** AMERICAN CROSSBILL.— Many large flocks met with. While walking up the railroad from Cobalt one day, a large flock alighted on the trees about us. They showed absolutely no fear, one bird attempting to alight on the end of a canoe paddle which I was carrying over my shoulder, and on the same occasion several flew by within two or three feet of us.

40. **Astragalinus tristis.** AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.— Regularly met with about the partially cleared sections.

41. **Poecetes gramineus.** VESPER SPARROW.— Only one seen, July 30, in a small clearing near Haileybury.

42. **Zonotrichia leucophrys.** WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.— A few single individuals noted. Seen feeding young, July 17.

43. **Zonotrichia albicollis.** WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.— Probably the commonest bird in this region. Eggs and young observed.

44. **Spizella socialis.** CHIPPING SPARROW.— Only one met with, August 4.

45. **Junco hyemalis.** SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.— Abundant. Breeds. Eggs and young observed.

46. **Melospiza cinerea melodia.** SONG SPARROW.— Regularly met with about the clearings.

47. **Petrochelidon lunifrons.** CLIFF SWALLOW.— Found only at North Temiskaming, where they are quite common.

48. **Hirundo erythrogastra.** BARN SWALLOW.— Common at Haileybury. Breeds.

49. **Iridoprocne bicolor.** TREE SWALLOW.— Regularly met with about the various lakes.

50. **Ampelis cedrorum.** CEDAR WAXWING.— Generally distributed.

51. **Vireo solitarius.** BLUE-HEADED VIREO.— Only one met with, July 15.

52. **Mniotilta varia.** BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.— Once met with, August 7.

53. **Helminthophila ruficapilla.** NASHVILLE WARBLER.— Only one met with, August 12.

54. **Compsothlypis americana usneæ.** PARULA WARBLER.— Three recorded, two August 5 and one August 11.

55. *Dendroica tigrina*. CAPE MAY WARBLER.— One adult male met with August 12.

56. *Dendroica aestiva*. YELLOW WARBLER.— Four single individuals met with the latter part of July.

57. *Dendroica caerulescens*. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.— Fairly common during the latter part of July, more so in August.

58. *Dendroica blackburniae*. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.— Several met with. Observed feeding young, July 7.

59. *Dendroica maculosa*. MAGNOLIA WARBLER.— Only met with once, July 24.

60. *Dendroica virens*. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.— Once met with, July 26.

61. *Dendroica vigorsii*. PINE WARBLER.— Several met with during the early part of our stay.

62. *Seiurus aurocapillus*. OVEN-BIRD.— Four single individuals met with during the latter part of July. Not seen later than August 1.

63. *Seiurus noveboracensis*. WATER THRUSH.— But one observed, August 2.

64. *Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*. NORTHERN YELLOW-THROAT.— Once met with, July 19.

65. *Wilsonia canadensis*. CANADIAN WARBLER.— Very abundant. Breeds.

66. *Setophaga ruticilla*. AMERICAN REDSTART.— Three single individuals met with, July 18, July 23, August 7.

67. *Troglodytes aëdon*. HOUSE WREN.— Twice met with, August 4.

68. *Cistothorus palustris*. LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN.— Met with several times on a marsh near Cross Lake. Undoubtedly the same pair observed each time.

69. *Certhia familiaris americana*. BROWN CREEPER.— Very abundant everywhere.

70. *Sitta canadensis*. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.— Fairly common.

71. *Parus atricapillus*. CHICKADEE.— Very abundant everywhere.

72. *Regulus satrapa*. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.— Fairly common. Observed feeding young, July 28.

73. *Turdus fuscescens*. WILSON'S THRUSH.— Several single individuals observed.

74. *Merula migratoria*. AMERICAN ROBIN.— Fairly common about the partially cleared sections.

75. *Sialia sialis*. BLUEBIRD.— Fairly common.

76. *Passer domesticus*. ENGLISH SPARROW.— Very common at Haileybury.